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BRUCE GRITS MELANGE

SOME BIBLICAL RESEARCHES ON THE SANITY OF CAIN.

The Career of Wm. D. Crum and Some Antecedents—Methods of Southern Editors—The Antiquity of the Negro and the Faith of Living Christians—Notes

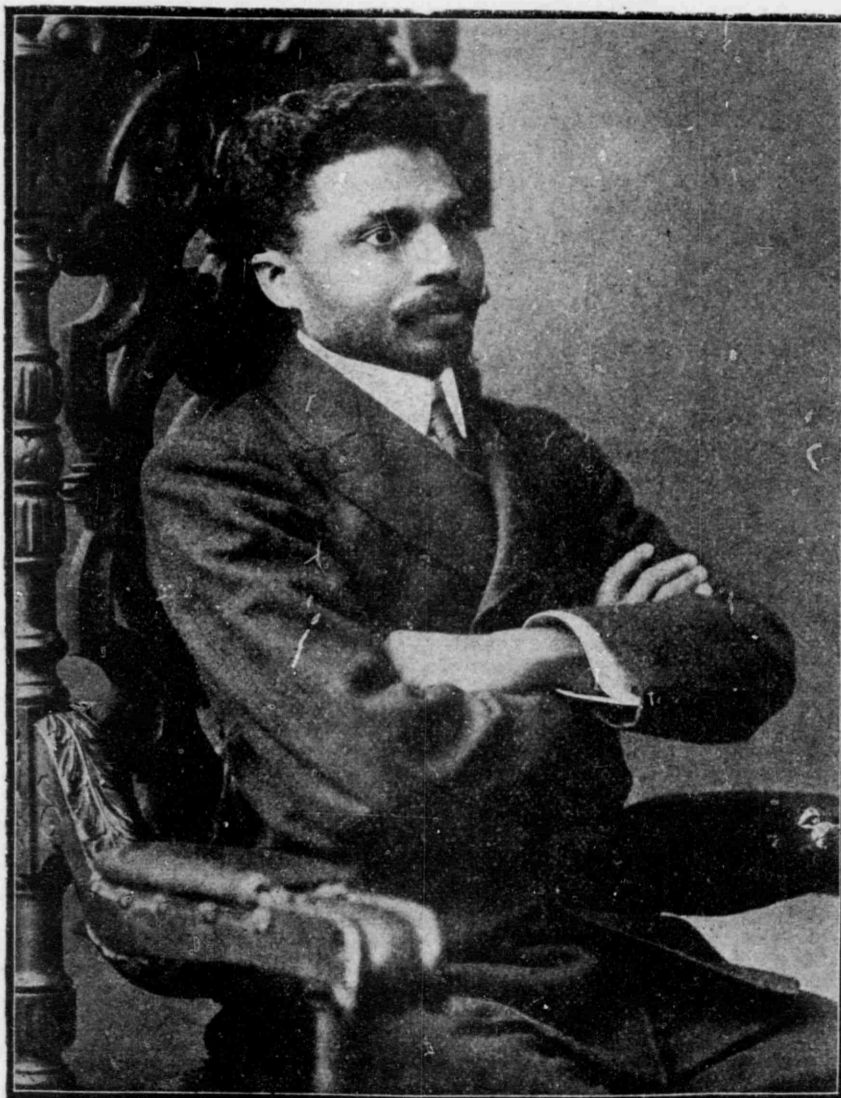
It is not purpose to start a discussion on the question I am about to ask, still I am going to ask it nevertheless notwithstanding, religiously disclaiming any intention (even if it were possible), to destroy existing theology or to shake the foundations of human faith, in the inspired word.

In chapter IV of the Book of Genesis, 14th verse occur these words: Behold thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the earth; and from thy face shall I be hid; and I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth; and it shall come to pass that everyone that findeth me shall slay me." The passage is familiar to Bible students, the language is that of Cain, uttered after he had murdered his brother Abel, whose offering had been more acceptable to God than his own. What did Cain mean by saying "Everyone that findeth me shall lay me?" Was that the language of a man in his senses? Can a man be slain in the sense in which we understand the word more than once? Does not the expression indicate that Cain was insane when he uttered it? and if we admit that he was, was he guilty of murder? If Cain was not sane at the moment of killing Abel the stain of murder must be wiped from his brow. His declaration that: "Everyone that findeth me shall slay me," seems to be conclusive evidence that the man was as crazy as a "loon," and therefore was not morally responsible for his act, according to the ethics of the law and the verdict of modern juries.

The New York Herald of Friday last, in an article of more than a half column tells some interesting news about the family of Dr. Crum, who has been made famous by his appointment of Collector of the Port of Charleston, South Carolina. His brother, Henry D. Crum, who is carriage man for Thorley, the famous New York florist, says:

Our father owned a plantation in Orangeburg, S. C., there the children were born, five sons and two daughters, all living except Julius. The family owned forty-three Negro slaves all of whom scattered when the war broke out. The Crum boys were too young to fight, so they staid on the old plantation till the war closed. Henry D., came North, and found work in the hotels, all the brothers made an agreement to help William get an education, and they worked and sent him to school, and stood by him

MEN OF THE HOUR



MR THEODORE DRURY,
New York's Premier Thespian and Barytone.

till he had finished his education. Henry D., doesn't think much of politics and says he has advised his brother William to drop politics and stick to his profession. Of course he's proud of him, who wouldn't be of such a brother? The Herald didn't make much of its interview, with Henry D. Crum. Of course he said he wasn't in favor of his brother being in politics, and the Herald put that line in tolerably good sized letters. Still Dr. Crum is in politics up to his ears and he couldn't get out now if he tried. I don't think politics will hurt him. He knows a few things about the game, and he will ultimately be confirmed by a republican Senate. It takes a little time to beat the devil of prejudice. A little patience and sweet oil generally does the trick. The Herald is the organ of the enemies of the Negro, North and South, before the War, and during the War of the Rebellion it was on the side of the secret enemies of the Union—the Knights of the Golden Circle. It gave

aid and comfort editorially to the men who were spewing out treason against the Federal government. It was just as busy then as it is now in its efforts to stir up bad feeling between the forces of evil and error, and the forces of right and justice. The Herald is sensational, crafty, and cunning. Some months ago it placed at the head of its editorial column the names of Theodore Roosevelt and George Dewey, as its candidates for President and Vice-President in 1904. When the President wrote his famous letter to Ex-Congressman Hemphill, and others in S. C., giving his reasons for nominating Dr. Crum, the Herald took down the name of the distinguished American, and opened fire on the administration openly and covertly, and permitted others North and South to air their views on the President's Negro Policy.

This journalistic shuttlecock is still yawping—others are yawping about

'NEGROES LEFT OUT'

THEY ARE NOT TO BE REPRESENTED AT ST. LOUIS

Protests and Petitions From Leading Colored Men in the South and Great Southwest Against the Action of the Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

An open letter to Afro-Americans relative to the ignoring of 17,000,000 Negroes under the American flag, by the Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to take place in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904.

To you, the question is, "To be or not to be."

Since it has become a patent fact that the forthcoming Exposition to be held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, to which the managers are inviting every nationality—except the Afro-American—the sentiment seems to be, on the part of the Commissioners, to debar, ignore, and humiliate the Negroes in the privilege of his participation in that event, and as the Negro was, at the time of said purchase an important factor in the industries whereby the finances for said purchase was made feasible and as he has by his unswerving devotion to every principle, of right, whether in time of peace or war, prosperity or adversity, ever stood ready to offer himself as a sacrifice, that the fundamentalism and sovereignty of this American government might be maintained; and too, he has made such phenomenal progress and the achievements in the Republic of Letters within a few years; and too, against great opposition as to merit for him an enviable place in the realm of unprejudiced progressive thought. He has, beyond question, proven his fitness as a man, citizen, soldier, statesman, patriot, to be entitled, and permitted to enjoy the full measure of American citizenship. However: we regard this thrust at our manhood—ungrateful and unrighteous as it seems—to be a providential act of legislation; for no nation can expect to ascend the top round of moral, religious, intellectual, and industrial development and civilization without self reliant struggle and endeavor.

"He who would wear the spurs must win them."

The Afro-American must pay the price for his place in the galaxy of nations that others contributed. Then to the front! Men, Patriots, Americans. We, the undersigned Afro-Americans, have formulated plans, for the successful meeting of the demands of the hour, and respectfully invite the unqualified and united co-operation of every member of the race, that we may prove to the world our fitness and ability in every walk of life to father, foster, manage, and control and successfully perform our

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